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Two New Species in the Genera *Dipogon* Fox and *Minagenia* Banks (Hymenoptera, Psammocharidae)

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Since my paper on these genera was written the following new species have turned up and are described below.

Dipogon hondurensis n. sp.

Holotype female: body completely black, with slightly bluish tinge on head and thorax with abdomen black and shining; a few long upright reddish hairs on clypeus, more numerous blackish red ones on vertex, posterior orbits with fewer ones on fore coxae, pronotum, mesonotum, propodeum and dorsal and ventral surface of abdomen; the clypeus, lower face, anterior orbits, and most of thorax covered with appressed, slightly

golden pubescence; the abdomen with very closely appressed fine yellowish pubescence, the long hair on last tergite yellowish; apical half of mandibles yellowish, three toothed, beard on each cardo strong, long and reddish yellow; labial palpi short, maxillary palpi long and slender, both brownish; antennae situated just above clypeus, yellowish, lighter below, third joint longer than first two together and longer than fourth, rather slender; clypeus almost truncate at apex, slightly arched in profile, yellowish tip of labrum just visible below it; in front view vertex in a slight arch above eyes, oval, a sulcus from base of antennae to fore ocellus, almost evanescent at ocellus, head slightly broader than pronotum, ocelli small, the laterals about as far apart as their distance to eyes; interocular distance 0.53 times transfacial distance; from side ocelli and vertex not visible, front slightly raised, posterior orbits broad and about three fourths as wide as eyes; pronotum slightly shorter than mesonotum, propodeum sloping in a smooth curve; wings with veins at extreme base and tegula yellowish, rest brown; a broad black bank across fore wings over basal veins, a second broad one over marginal cell, extending through last two cubital cells to posterior vein of third discoidal cell, the wing between bands hyaline, slightly yellowish, the tip of wing beyond cells is milky white. Tips of rear wings darker than rest of wing, basal vein and transverse in forewings, and cubital and anal veins in rear wings much disjointed; second cubital cell almost a parallelogram, the first and second intercubital veins curve inward, the third cubital cell about three times as long on cubital as on marginal veins, outer vein curved inward, third cell longer than second; second recurrent vein strongly bent outward at middle, meets third cell about basal third; median vein does not extend to outer margin of wings; abdomen widest before middle, slightly before apex of second tergite; legs all black to near apex of tibiae which are marked with yellowish near apex and for a greater distance on under side, all tarsi yellowish, all legs more or less covered with sericeous yellowish hairs.

Length: head and thorax 4.64 mm., abdomen 4.64 mm., forewing 9.1 mm., rear wing 6.62 mm.

Holotype female: Tela, HONDURAS, April, Bates (MCZ).

This species runs to couplet 9 of my key to the genus.¹ It can be separated from the two species there as follows:

- 9. Same as 9.....*femur-aureus* Dreisbach
- 9. Legs all black at least to apex of tibiae.....10
- 10. Legs all black as well as rest of body; dark band over basal veins in forewing absent or very faint; wing tip beyond cells hyaline *not milky white*, tip of rear wings hyaline slightly fumous as rest of wing: U. S.....*pulchripennis* (Cresson)
- 10. Tarsi all yellowish, as well as the antennae, apical half of mandibles and exposed part of mentum; dark band over basals in fore wing strong, dark; wing tip in fore wings beyond cells *milky white*, tip of rear wings darker than rest of wing.....*hondurensis* n. sp.

Minagenia lutea n. sp.

Holotype female: head black, except antennae, apical half of mandibles, visible part of mentum and fore part of clypeus which are dull yellowish, and labial and maxillary palpi which are bright yellow; thorax black, except for faint traces of yellow on lower edge of pronotum; abdomen and legs completely bright yellow except the base of first tergite is black; when seen from in front vertex almost straight across, a slight sulcus from base of antennae halfway to fore ocellus, antennae just above clypeus, which is truncate in front; from the side the clypeus is flat and only the front at base of antennae barely visible, posterior orbits very narrow, eyes very large; lateral ocelli nearer eyes than each other; interocular distance 0.43 times transfacial distance; pronotum almost vertical in front, dorsal surface almost horizontal, about as long as mesonotum; both head and thorax devoid of hair but with very fine appressed whitish pubescence; abdomen and legs of same color and with fine whitish glistening pubescence in various reflected light; transverse vein in fore wing slightly basad of basal vein and cubital in rear wings very much basad of subdiscoidal; wings slightly fumous with a faint indication of cloud in last two cubital cells, the third cubital cell with the second and third intercubital veins parallel and both bowed

¹ DREISBACH, R. R. 1953. New species in the Genera *Dipogon* Fox and *Minagenia* Banks (Hymenoptera: Psammocharidae) with keys to species and photomicrographs of genital parts. The American Midland Naturalist, 49 (3): 832-845.

outward as is usual with the genus; longer spur of posterior tibiae one half length of its metatarsal joint.

Length: head and thorax 4.64 mm., abdomen 3.5 mm., forewing 5.7 mm., rear wing 4.1 mm.

Holotype female: Vinita Indian T., June 7-8, 1899, Wickham (Am. Museum).

This species will run to couplet 2 in my recent key to the genus¹ and can be separated from *congrua* (Cresson) as follows:

2. Abdomen completely red; legs and spurs black except fore tibiae yellowish.....*congrua* (Cresson)

2a. Abdomen completely yellowish red; legs and spurs completely yellowish red, same color as abdomen....*lutea* n. sp.

Concerning the Genotypes of Bothropolys, Polybothrus and Eupolybothrus (Chilopoda: Lithobiomorpha: Lithobiidae)

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My excuse for the present discussion is to begin the attempt to clarify the nomenclatorial status of the various generic names now attributable to the lithobiomorphous Ethypolyinae, a group whose zoological organization seems much better understood than does that of the troublesome and difficult Lithobiinae. I hope that this and subsequent studies will facilitate further work upon the material entities involved in perhaps the one section of the order where there seems to be some chance of our arriving at a satisfactory generic interpretation in the foreseeable future. But until we can be sure of the labels that we must attach to the physical objects of our investigations, the problems at hand will continue to prove, if not impossible, at least chaotic.

Undoubtedly the focus of the difficulty lies in Latzel's Poltergeist genus *Polybothrus* and in certain authors'—notably Verhoeff's—reluctance to exorcise it from the premises once and for all. Briefly stated the problem is this. In 1862¹ H. C.

¹ Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, (n.s.) V, p. 15.